

Hospitals - 1917

Nurse Training Schools.

# To Memorialize Negro Service

Durham, N. C., March 29.—A memorial to the spirit of service of the ante-bellum Negro will soon be erected here in form of a hospital for Negroes. James B. and Benjamin N. Duke, New York tobacco manufacturers, have announced a gift of \$40,000 for the purpose, and the remainder of the \$50,000 required has been pledged. The Dukes, it is said, will endow the institution.

SUN

Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Hospital for Negroes.

The plan outlined by some of the county officials and others to establish a hospital for the exclusive use of Negroes is worthy of serious thought, if not outright indorsement. It is contemplated to raise \$100,000 and with it purchase the former General Emergency Hospital on Wins Avenue, fit it appropriately and install a staff of nurses and doctors. There are about 40,000 Negroes in the city, and with this hospital established the colored doctors, and there are many very able ones in Pittsburgh, could better take care of their patients in their own way.

There has not been developed any objection to the plan, which is under the direction of the Livingstone Memorial Hospital Association. There is every indication that it will be taken up with earnestness and, it is hoped, conducted to a successful conclusion. It was presented to council the other day and members of that body stated that they favored the scheme as individuals, but could not, of course, indorse it as a body. The fact that it has the support of the members as citizens will doubtless help along the undertaking.

Such an institution would be helpful to the race in many ways. There a school could be maintained for teaching colored girls to be nurses and the training received would fit them for an active career in the hospital and in private practice. Another thing is that it would be most acceptable to the young colored men who are either students or graduates in medicine or surgery, while the colored practitioner could not but welcome such an institution. The project in many respects commends itself heartily to the generous.

EXAMINER

Chicago, Ill.

*Southern Christian Advocate*

Dr. William B. Gibbs, colored, who was not permitted to serve as interne at the Indianapolis City hospital because of a rebellion on part of the white internes, has had his inning. Owing to the influence of prominent colored men the board of health reinstated Dr. Gibbs. The doctor considered the action of the board, but concluded to stay dismissed. His letter is as follows:

"Your letter reappointing me to the service of the city hospital as an interne is at hand. In view of the present feeling in this institution it seems advisable to me and my physician friends that I resign for my own profession's safety. I decline your offer and I herewith tender my resignation. Thanking you for the consideration you have shown me and your refusal to establish a precedent in the face of an unusual situation hostile to the best interests of my people, I remain, respectfully yours."



3-1-17.

WALDEN HOSPITAL  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

ST. LOUIS MO CHURCH PROGRAMS

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 16, 1917  
A large, handsome private residence in Memphis, Tenn., is now St. Anthony's Hospital for Colored Catholics.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

Big Hospital for Negroes.

Durham, N. C., March 28.—In commemoration of the spirit of services of the negro slaves during the civil war period, James B. Duke and Benjamin N. Duke, millionaire tobacco manufacturers, of New York, have pledged \$40,000 toward the construction of the most expensive hospital for negroes in the Southern States. The institution will cost \$50,000, and in its appointments will outrival the hospital at Tuskegee.

## WOMAN CLUB HEAD DEFENDS NEGRO DOCTO

Irs. Joseph T. Bowen  
Feminine Patients Fool  
Object to Examination by

600 Women at Sanitarium Sign  
Petition of Protest and Plan  
to March on the City Hall.

of Chicago delivered the address.

The Crisis August 1917. P. 190.

cipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium over the possible appointment of a negro staff physician at the institution was intensified yesterday by the receipt of a letter from a leading Chicago club woman indorsing the appointment.

It was written by Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 1430 Astor street, president of the Women's City Club and president of the Juvenile Protective Association. It was in reply to a request from one of the patients at the sanitarium that Mrs. Bowen register her protest with the women patients against the appointment of Dr. Roscoe Giles, negro physician, to the position of junior physician.

#### MRS. BOWEN'S LETTER.

The letter follows:

January 27, 1917.

My Dear Miss G.:

I received your letter in regard to making a protest against the colored physician at the Municipal Sanitarium.

I regret that I cannot comply with your request as personally I believe that a colored physician has every right to be in the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium; and that it is foolish for anyone to object to an examination by him.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS DE KOVEN BOWEN.

The receipt of the letter was the signal for a flood of bitter criticism from the women patients at the sanitarium.

"How would Mrs. Bowen like it herself to be examined by a negro physician?" was the question that was asked time and time again as the letter went the rounds of the wards.

#### INDIGNATION MEETING HELD.

An indignation meeting was held at once and a petition protesting against the appointment of the negro was drawn up and signed by 600 women patients who say they will march with it to the City Hall if Giles is named.

The petition in part reads:

We, the women patients at the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, could not and would not subject ourselves to be examined by a negro physician.

We feel that simply because we are patients confined in a public institution we should not be forced to subject to something that would be so obnoxious to any white woman.

Meantime it is probable that, despite the objections of the patients and the doctors of the sanitarium who also registered their protest several days ago, Dr. Giles' appointment will be certified this morning by the civil service commission.

#### WILL GET APPOINTMENT.

A requisition for three junior phy-

sicians was made yesterday by Dr. C. P. Caldwell, president of the board of directors, and Charles J. Happle, superintendent of the sanitarium. Percy E. Coffin, president of the commission, stated that if Dr. Giles is eligible he will be certified. Dr. Caldwell then said that if the negro man is certified he will certainly be put to work.

Threatened march of the patients at the City Hall did not visibly Dr. John Dill Robertson. "Giles is certified," said the commissioner last night, "he accepted and Dr. Caldwell is in order at the sanitarium."

#### PHYSICIANS URGE NEED.

The project, under the direction of the

Livingstone Memorial Hospital Associa-

*See file*  
A new hospital has been opened at Winchester, Ky. The Negro

department is on the first floor and consists of a men's ward, a women's ward

and one private room. The colored Women's Hospital Club furnished these

rooms.

POST

Pittsburgh, Pa.

# NEGROES PLAN HOSPITAL FOR COLORED RACE

**\$100,000 Campaign Projected, Disclosed by Discussion in Council.**

## ORGANIZATION IS FORMED

Plans for a \$100,000 campaign to provide a hospital exclusively for Negroes of Pittsburgh were disclosed in council yesterday when Chairman Addison C. Gumbert of the board of county commissioners laid the matter before council for official sanction.

Commissioner Gumbert told council members he believed the enterprise was laudable and worthy, as it would provide an opportunity for the training of colored nurses, making many girls self-supporting, and also fill a need already greatly felt in Pittsburgh. A number of other cities already have institutions for colored people.

#### PHYSICIANS URGE NEED.

The project, under the direction of the Livingstone Memorial Hospital Associa-

cutters in the Pittsburgh harbor, ample dock facilities will be provided.

A bill of \$44, an amount owing H. Swoboda, a consulting engineer, for preparing a report on the street light situation, was ordered paid.

## THE UNWRITTEN LAW

Southern Newspaper Advocates Justice, No Matter What the Color of the Wronged Might Be

*Chicago Defender*

Jacksonville, Fla., May 4.—It seems remarkable that the only protest for a square deal for the black man who shot the white man who broke up his home should be voiced by a paper published in the very heart of the red-neck section of Florida, but such is the case. The fact is refreshing, albeit that Thompson is being held for murder in connection with the affair. The man who met summary justice at the hands of this wronged husband made an ante-mortem statement in which he declared that he had been hurt in an automobile accident and with his last breath said "I have been an old fool" according to the statement of a certain doctor. If Thompson had been a white man, he would never have been arrested. The whites hereabout make it a practice to "go as far as you like" around the homes of certain of our people, and a protest in certain sections of this state means a possible neck-tie party; still there are some who are claiming the "The South is the Best Place for the Negro." Can you imagine it? Here is the clipping from the Wauchula Advocate, and it tells it all:

#### The Clipping

"If the unwritten law is good for the white man why is it not good for the colored? A wealthy tourist in Jacksonville was recently shot and fatally wounded by a Negro who caught him in his home. The Negro acknowledged the shooting and stated that he would have shot the erring wife, but she ran before he had a chance. The wounded man stated that he had been hurt in an automobile accident, and yet the Negro is being held on a charge of murder. Had this man been murdered for robbery why did he not say so instead of stating with his dying breath that he had been hurt in an auto accident when the bullet hole in his abdomen showed that he had been shot? What white man would have been made to answer to the charge of murder under such circumstances? We are no Negro lover, but we do believe in justice—and what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

Wauchula is a very small cracker town, and the fact that the authorities here are holding Thompson, and are trying to trump up the charge that the shooting occurred after Thompson's wife and he had enticed the "home wrecker" for the purpose of robbery, makes the editor of the Advocate cry out fair play, a thing which we are seldom served with in this section of the country.

#### NO CARD—NEGRO KILLED.

*Advertiser* 6/13/17  
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 13.—An unidentified negro, who was unable to show a registration card, was shot and killed here this afternoon when he attempted to grab a pistol from Patrolman Gustavus, who made the arrest. After grappling for the revolver, the negro started to run away, when the policeman fired one shot, dropping the negro in his tracks.

## The Crisis May 1917. P. 36.

tion, contemplates the purchase of the buildings from the site in question, the former general emergency hospital in 358 Collins avenue. C. H. Trusty is president, J. W. Brown, treasurer and C. J. Powell, secretary of the organization. Negro physicians informed council they were unable to practice in the local hospitals and that the demands for the new institution come from the fact that there are 40,000 Negroes in Allegheny county and that the number has increased each year.

Enoch Rauh told the committee that council as a body never fostered any public campaign, but he believed every councilman would give his individual sanction to the campaign in the absence of an official one. Other members of council indicated their approval of this plan.

## STREET REPEALER UP

The repealer to the ordinance opening Baretto street was again affirmed and returned for final passage on Monday. Councilmen G. A. Dillinger, W. Y. English, J. P. Kerr, Enoch Rauh and Robert Garland supported the repealer on the roll call and Councilmen J. H. Dailey, John S. Herron, P. J. McArdle and W. H. Robertson opposed.

Dailey, English and Kerr voted against approving a bill of \$500 for witness fees due John H. Armstrong and S. C. Lennox, the others affirming the bill. An assistant city solicitor explained the fees were for testifying before the board of viewers on the grading and paving of Odessa place, involving 50 property owners. The statement added that the viewers had assessed all damages against the property owners, Mr. McArdle, he was requested to state a number of whom had been claimants if the recent reductions of the number of inspectors by the budget committee was requested to advise if any changes made were in accordance with the rules. Mr. Dailey asserted that he understood discrimination had been

shown in reducing the force and that inspectors employed temporarily with company, to hold the adjustment in low efficiency ratings had been retained, abeyance until other wharf cases could be adjusted and provide a basis for set-set out. The Epping-Carpenter rental charges were again before council on the request of Charles A. Fagan, counsel for the company, to hold the adjustment in low efficiency ratings had been retained, while higher rated inspectors had been

adjusted. After a personal tilt with Dr. Council gave assurance that if the element. After a personal tilt with Dr. G. A. Dillinger, the attorney said in the United States coast cutter service department attempted to remove the company's sides to station one of the new river

Hospitals - 1917

## Nurse Training Schools

### AGITATION FOR BETTER HOSPITAL FACILITIES ACUTE.

Previous Failure to Build Fostered by Wrong Parties: Present Situation Certain to Improve.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

Special to The Freeman:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1. More than a year ago a movement was started in this city to erect a hospital with capital furnished by Colored people; the promoters of the scheme attempted to raise \$30,000 and several large public meetings were held in various churches but nothing materialized from these efforts and no doubt the people fostering it failed largely because there was not enough interest manifested by those civic leaders who predominate every attempt worth while; another reason for the collapse of the enterprise was that it was fostered too largely by church interests, and not enough by the people at large. The hospital was to have been owned and controlled exclusively by Colored capital, as will any such structure which may be built here if it is to meet with any degree of success.

St. Louis has for a number of years depended on the facilities of the City hospital almost exclusively, although the Colored people own one on Pine street which is a worthy effort, though far too small for the present needs of the people; in other words the Provident Hospital was and is an effort for which the promoters should be most highly commended, but it is a fact the city has outgrown it, and with the increase of the population the people whom it is intended to serve would welcome a far more pretentious effort; and there is no doubt but that the very near future will find a structure in St. Louis well worthy the name, but the process will be slow and those who have the confidence of the public will have to get behind the movement. Your correspondent has every reason to believe that such an effort is even at this writing in the embryonic stage and will soon be in a position to give the public the details of the movement. In the meantime the discussion continues as the following letter in one of the city papers bears attest:

#### A Hospital for Negroes Needed.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Let me take advantage of your 'Letters from the People' column to call the attention of the public to the need of hospital for Colored people in St. Louis.

St. Louis has a population of about 75,000 Colored people. This number is being daily increased by arrivals from southern states seeking better conditions. There is no hospital in this city that will receive a Colored patient and permit the patient's physician, whether white or colored, to attend him. Only two hospitals, Barnes and the City hospital, will receive Colored patients. At these only the physicians of the staff are permitted to treat the inmates.

"While no specific complaint can be made of the treatment received by Colored patients, yet the physicians and nurses are white. There cannot possibly be any sympathy between physician, nurse and patient, which is often an important factor in the patient's recovery. There would be if the nurse and doctor were also Colored.

"St. Louis is the only large city with a relatively large Colored population that has no Colored hospital. To establish and maintain a properly equip-

ped, up-to-date, modern hospital for both pay and charity patients, white philanthropy must furnish a large portion of the money.

"DR. E. S. BAILEY,  
"ARTEE FLEMING."

The signers of the above letter are well known to all St. Louisians. Dr. Bailey operates a private hospital at 2916 Lucas avenue and the only Artee Fleming we know is a lawyer with offices at 1407 Market street.

Only recently one of the Colored papers here advocated that the city be asked to build a hospital for the Colored people; this idea immediately raised a storm of resentment because of its segregated nature. The idea was also advanced that since the City hospital segregated Colored patients, Colored nurses and doctors should be employed to look after them. It is possible some concessions could be obtained along this line, yet the true position to take is to demand equal treatment as to wards and attendants without any restrictions whatever, as a matter of manhood, and while it will probably not result in securing from the city what is our just rights in the matter, it will serve to show the community that we know right from wrong and will probably result in at least some partial concessions. Dr. Bailey's and Mr. Fleming's letter is timely. The real danger in these discussions is that those who take too narrow a view of such matters are apt to shoulder the burden which should command the attention of our best informed people. In such propositions as institutions for our people, it pays to make haste slowly so that the effort may not be undermined by those who would profit at the expense

of the race.

JOURNAL

Wilmington, Del.

## CENTURY CLUB RECITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS FUND

For the benefit of the Tuberculosis Hospital for the colored residents of this State, a recital will be given in the New Century Club on Wednesday evening, by Roland W. Hayes and Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson. Quaint phases of the life of the Negro will be told in song and story.

The patronesses for the entertainment are Miss Emily P. Bissell, Mrs. John B. Bird, Mrs. John Bancroft, Mrs. Henderson Weir, Mrs. H. Fletcher Brown, Mrs. F. L. Gilpin, Mrs. Henry P. Scott, Mrs. Lammot duPont, Mrs. Willard Hall Porter, Mrs. Charles L. Reid, Mrs. George Patterson, Mrs. E. T. Warner, Mrs. John J. Raskob, Mrs. H. M. Barksdale, Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Mrs. Charles Cope-land, Mrs. Samuel Bancroft, Mrs. Josiah Marvel, Mrs. R. H. M. Carpenter, Miss Emma Worrell, Mrs. Julian Ortiz, Mrs. Otho Nowland, Mrs. Henry P.

Scott, Jr., Mrs. William S. Hilles, Mrs. Henry M. Canby, Mrs. F. G. Tallman, Mrs. William E. Hawkins, Miss Alice P. Sellers, Mrs. J. P. Lafey, Mrs. Stanley C. Chambers, Mrs. Alfred S. Elliott, Mrs. Joseph Bancroft, Mrs. Henry E. Thompson, Mrs. J. Ernest Smith, Mrs. J. P. Winchester, Mrs. James F. Nields, Mrs. William P. Webb, Mrs. F. W. Curtis, Mrs. Susan Shearman, Mrs. William P. Bancroft, Miss Alice P. Smythe, Mrs. W. A. Layfield, Mrs. Frederick Bringhurst, Mrs. Job H. Jackson, Mrs. L. Scott Townsend, Mrs. Walter D. Bush, Mrs. Joseph P. Wales, Mrs. Clement A. Lip-pincott, Mrs. Charles Warner, and Mrs. H. F. duPont.

tion has threatened to "walk out" and carry their protest to the city hall. Dr. Robertson suggested that Dr. Giles be assigned to care for the twenty-two negro patients of the sanitarium and to do laboratory work exclusively. He said he had made this suggestion to the management of the sanitarium.

Dr. Giles is supposed to begin work at the sanitarium on Feb. 1. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and is first for the place on the civil service board's list.

Dr. Charles P. Bradley, head of the sanitarium, was undecided today what to do. Dr. Giles is insisting that he be given the sanitarium position to which he is entitled under the civil service law.

Last night the 680 white patients at the sanitarium took the matter in their own hands. They announced if Dr. Giles was to be placed over them they would march from the sanitarium to the city hall in protest—at least as many as could walk that distance. They adopted a formal motion to "walk out" the moment Dr. Giles appeared in the sickroom.

Dr. Robertson said that if Dr. Giles insisted on going to the sanitarium the civil service board would have to certify him for the place. Dr. Caldwell said if Dr. Giles' presence at the hospital interfered with the contentment of the patients some other arrangement would have to be made.

#### A Mere Matter of Justice.

Mr. Jewett has called attention at various times to the advisability, if not the necessity, of improving and reforming conditions at the City Hospital. It is not his intention, of course, to involve this institution in politics. The antiquated system upon which it operates is itself, unfortunately, of so unsavory a political character that it would be, indeed, regrettable if it were drawn into the turmoil of a mayoralty campaign. But Mr. Jewett, standing as he does for a constructive and reconstructive program, can not well ignore an institution of such vital importance as the City Hospital.

Colored residents of Indianapolis can not have forgotten how, only a short time ago, when a colored graduate of a medical school qualified as interne, white internes serving at the hospital went out on strike to protest against the appointment. Indignation over this procedure was general. It was not by any means confined to the colored population. Subsequently, leading colored citizens, headed by reputable colored physicians, addressed an open letter to Mr. Jewett, calling attention to the strike and to numerous and various complaints made from time to time by colored patients at the hospital and by their relatives and friends and asked him to make a plain statement of his attitude in the matter.

Mr. Jewett responded promptly and frankly. If there were grounds for the complaints, he said, it would be his purpose, if elected, to see to it at once that the reforms suggested were put into effect.

It has been urged upon Mr. Jewett and upon the other candidates that better facilities for caring for the colored patients and, above all, more certainty that they are being properly cared for, are crying needs of the time. Confidence in the institution, already shaken, was further undermined by the strike of the internes. Colored residents, men and women alike, were fearful of neglect of colored patients. It was urged at the same time that, under prevailing conditions, it was not only impossible, apparently, for a young colored physician to become an interne in the City Hospital, though as clearly entitled to that privilege as a white graduate, but that absolutely no provision existed for the instruction of young colored girls in the profession of nursing. The latter, it was pointed out, if they desired education of this sort, were obliged to go to public institutions in other cities.

The unfairness of this is manifest. Mr. Jewett has done wisely to lay stress upon it. The City Hospital is and should be open to colored patients, furthermore it should be open to the practice and instruction of well qualified colored doctors and nurses. Any attempt on the part of any candidate in opposition to Mr. Jewett to cloud this issue is absurd. Mr. Jewett merely advocates equal rights for all. The matter is one of the utmost importance to the city's colored population and an attempt to misrepresent Mr. Jewett's attitude will not go unrebuked by the colored voters.

#### Acknowledgements From Tidewater Hospital.

We wish to thank the following ladies for donations: The Woman's Club, Mrs. Dollie White, president, Erie Cain, Annie Lindsey, Lucy Goff, Carrie King, Julia Lewis, one and a half dozen towels, three pairs of pillow cases, one spread, one sheet, old linen, and magazines; Mrs. Mary Cotton and Mrs. Lucy Leafield for cooking utensils; Mrs. Fannie Byrd, magazines; Mrs. Rebecca Coverton, Lammert's Point, three serving trays; Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, kitchen utensils, old linen, and bottles; Mrs. Mary L. Robinson, Mobray Arch, one cot and mattresses; Mrs. Annie Taylor, towels, old linen and screen.

Gratefully signed,  
ANNIE DRAKE.

**NEGROES PLEDGE**  
**TOTAL OF \$1994**  
**TO AID HOSPITAL**

Artisans Offer Free Time in  
the Work of Actual

## PLAN TO HIDE NEGRO DOCTOR IN LABORATORY

Robertson Seeks to Solve the Race Problem in Tangle at the Tuberculosis Sanitarium.

Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson today stepped into the controversy over the employment of Dr. Roscoe Giles, a negro, as physician at the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, after the white patients of the institu-

## Construction.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE  
NOVEMBER 10, 1917

The negroes of New Orleans are doing their part in the campaign for a negro hospital in New Orleans. Not only have several hundred negro carpenters, masons, plasterers and electricians offered to give one or two days' work free to the actual work of construction, but at the colored mass meeting in Longshoremen's Hall Thursday night a total of \$1994 was pledged by colored citizens to the fund. This, added to cash donations of \$286 received by The Times-Picayune, gives a total of \$2280. As one of the donations received by this newspaper was \$10 from a colored man, the total stands divided \$2007 from negroes and \$276 from white persons.

The fund held by The Times-Picayune for the fund was increased to \$286 Friday by the receipts of a contribution of \$30 from Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bloomfield. The desire of the committee of negroes in charge of the campaign is that the white people of New Orleans contribute a total of \$10,000 for the construction of the hospital, which is to be known as the Provident Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses.

The mass meeting Thursday night was attended by a crowd that packed the auditorium, and was attended by the leaders of the negro race in New Orleans and other towns in the state. Albert Workman presided and Albert Wicker acted as secretary. Workman explained the object of the meeting and Wicker read the circular letter which had been sent to the colored citizens of the city. A number of speakers followed with short talks endorsing the movement and urging the fullest co-operation by the members of their race. A committee on organization was appointed and an organization perfected, with the following officers, to conduct the campaign: Albert Workman, president; Albert Wicker, secretary; Dr. J. H. Lowery, treasurer; Walter L. Cohen, first vice-president; Rev. E. L. Brown, second vice-president; Thomas P. Woodland, third vice-president; Raoul Maurice, corresponding secretary; Dr. J. T. Newman, dean of hospital; Dr. C. W. Lucas, assistant dean. The following were named directors: Albert Workman, Albert Wicker, W. L. Cohen, E. L. Brown, R. J. Maurice, Rev. H. H. Dunn, Alexander Paul, L. Peet, T. Evans, E. O. Moss, Rev. H. Butler, Joseph Jones, W. E. Robinson, Rev. Edward Whittenburg, B. V. Baranco, Dr. G. C. Bryant, Rev. Pierre Landry, F. T. Chinn, L. B. Vignes, S. W. Green, J. C. Thomas, Rev. D. F. Taylor, E. H. Dickerson, S. A. Horton, R. C. Metoyer, Joseph Bethelmy, Rev. J. L. Burrell, E. J. Robertson, Joseph B. Craig and Levi Morris.

Cash contributions received by The Times-Picayune are as follows:

John M. Parker	\$100.00
Aron Kottwitz	1.00
Clarence F. Low	2.00
"A Sympathizer"	10.00
Jake Bruno	10.00
Hausmann, Inc.	10.00
Sam Bonart	50.00
United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank	50.00
Mrs. Christian Keener	10.00
Walter Carney	10.00
Selig Davis	3.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bloomfield	30.00

Total ..... \$286.00

Subscriptions pledged by negroes at the colored mass meeting Thursday night:

Iroquois Club, \$25; Dr. Gaines, \$50; R. V. Baranco, \$10; Pierre Landry, \$5; L. B. Landry, \$10; Dr. Lowery, \$65; St. Marks Baptist, \$25; Hope Dennis, \$1; Dr. R. J. Coker, \$25; Dr. J. D. Granderson, \$5; A. Friend, \$5; Joe Workman, Jr., \$1; Dr. Brazier, \$25; Dr. Thornehill, \$50; Mrs. Perkins, \$5; S. A. Horton, \$5; Dr. Lucas, \$100; A. Friend, \$250; J. B. Granderson, \$1; Theo. Evans, \$5; William Hurst, \$2; Dr. E. Vincent, \$1; Alexander Paul, \$1; L. H. Carey, \$1; Geddes & Moss, \$100; Dr. Bryant, \$100; James P. Reed, \$1; Jerry C. Thomas, \$250; E. Labat, \$25; Dr. P. H. V. Dejole, \$500; Carriage Drivers, \$25; Levi Colton, \$1; Raoul Maurice, \$50; John Albert, \$5; Mrs. C. Henley, \$25

Joseph D. Reed, \$100; Mrs. M. Weather, \$10; E. O. Moss, \$5; William Thomson, \$30; Walter Cohen, \$50; O. W. Landry, \$25; Mrs. M. Bridges, \$2.50; Louis Bridges, \$2.50; Rev. H. H. Dunn, \$5; Rev. C. White, \$12; total, \$1994.

## NEGROES JOIN PROTEST IN BEHALF OF HOSPITAL

State Board Discrimination Com- demned at Douglass Centennial

## THOUSANDS IN MEETING

Nearly \$1500 Collected for Bene- fit of Institution Under Attack

A centennial celebration of the birth of Frederick Douglass under the auspices of the Douglass Hospital in the Olympia Theater, Broad street below Bainbridge, yesterday was made the occasion for a protest against the refusal of the state board of charities to recommend a state appropriation to the institution, the largest negro hospital in this city.

Speakers denounced the action of the board in favoring the Mercy Hospital, the other and smaller negro hospital, which they declared was the result of a factional fight among the negroes which did not concern the board. The reason given for its refusal to grant an appropriation to the Douglass Hospital, they said, was not sufficient justification.

Fully 5000 negroes, many from out of town, applauded and cheered the speakers and as many more clamored for ad-

mission. The Rev. H. Y. Arnett was chairman of the meeting and the speakers were W. Justin Carter, the Rev. C. A. Tindley; Dr. N. F. Mossell, director of the hospital, and Drs. Paul J. Taylor, J. Max Barber and C. A. Lewis, of the staff, and Mrs. Maud Morrisett.

Nearly \$1500 was collected at the meeting for the hospital. Mrs. N. F. Mossell reported that she had collected more than \$30,000 for the institution. The nurses of the hospital and members of several organizations attended in uniform. Music was furnished by the Colored Elks Band.

## TO ERECT TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL FOR COLORED

Dallas Express

Plans for a tubercular hospital near Woodlawn Hospital for Negro patients, which will be built jointly by the city and county, will be prepared at once. Dr. A. W. Carnes, City Health Officer, appeared before the County Commissioners' Court yesterday with a proposition that the city would furnish timbers, windows, doors and frames if the county will provide for labor and other expenses.

Dr. Newman was represented by At-

Court Monday with a proposition that the city would furnish timbers, windows, doors and frames if the county will provide for labor and other expenses.

Dr. Carnes explained that this material, which is available, was secured by wrecking the unburned portions of the old city hospital building. Bids will be advertised for as soon as the plans are completed. Judge Corley informed Dr. Carnes that the county has been ready to proceed for the last two years, but has been held back by the fact that the city was not prepared to do its part.

City plans for the hospital call for a building 16x40 feet in dimensions, with wide screened porches where patients may sleep practically every night in the year. Wards for men and for women will occupy the ends of the building with a dining-room between. Shower baths and sanitary plumbing will be provided.

City officials have tentatively selected a site and will submit it to the County Commissioners' Court for approval.

New Orleans, La.

## COLORED HOSPITAL PROTESTS HEARD

Commissioner Newman To Make Decision Before Next Council Meeting

Lined up on opposite sides of the Council Chamber at the hearing before Commissioner Newman of the petition for and the protest against the establishment by Dr. J. T. Newman, colored, of a negro nurses' training institute and sanitarium at 2822 Third street, Wednesday noon were nearly 200 opponents and proponents of the granting of the permit to the institution.

Nearly all the advocates of the refusal to let Dr. Newman build the hospital were white residents of the neighborhood, and about fifty were women. The hearing, postponed two weeks ago because of disorder, was conducted quietly Wednesday. Senator E. M. Stafford, Joseph Durr, James Shields, E. Hoffman, and Miss Ella Murphy, principal of the Judah P. Benjamin school, facing the site proposed hospital, presented the plea of the protestants.

Dr. Newman was represented by At-

a map intended to show that nearly three-quarters of the residents of the neighborhood are colored.

Commissioner Newman declared that his purpose was first to determine whether the opposition to the place was because it is to be a hospital or because it is colored. Mrs. S. Caster and Mrs. L. Welp were among the women actively interested in the presentation of the protest.

Before beginning the hearing Commissioner Newman assured those present that there was no disposition on the part of the city to establish a colored hospital in a white neighborhood. Commissioner Newman will announce his decision probably at the next meeting of the city council.

## CAMPAIGN IS NOW ON TO SAVE THE PROVIDENT HOSPITAL DISPENSARY

The citizens of this city will start a drive next week to secure \$15,000 to keep Provident hospital in the front rank of other similar institutions of the city. While the doors of the hospital will not close, the dispensary has already closed. From the interest and enthusiasm already manifested, every organization and church in the Windy City will rally to this noble cause. Various clubs of the city have promised to be of real service during the campaign and ministers have said they will charge their congregations to help a school that has graduated 150 trained nurses and given an opportunity for young men to do interne work.

### Rosenwald Starts With \$500

Julius Rosenwald has started with \$500. Shall we depend upon our friends to carry our burdens without doing something ourselves? Put your shoulder to the wheel and "do your bit." Keep the institution going. Now is the time to help.

### NEGRO TUBERCULAR HOSPITAL WILL BE ERECTED AT ONCE.

Plans for a tubercular hospital near Woodlawn Hospital for negro patients, which will be built jointly by the city and county, will be prepared at once. Dr. A. W. Carnes, City Health Officer, appeared before the County Commissioners' Court yesterday with a proposition that the city would furnish timbers, windows, doors and frames if the county will provide for labor and other expenses.

Dr. Carnes explained that this material, which is available, was secured by wrecking the unburned portions of the old city hospital building. Bids will be advertised for as soon as the plans are completed. Judge Corley informed Dr. Carnes that the county has been ready to proceed for the last two years but has been held back by the fact that the city was not prepared to do its part.

City plans for the hospital call for a building 16x40 feet in dimensions, with wide screened porches where patients may sleep practically every night in the year. Wards for men and for women will occupy the ends of the building with a dining-room between. Shower baths and sanitary plumbing will be provided.

City officials have tentatively selected a site and will submit it to the County Commissioners' Court for approval.

INDIANAPOLIS STAR  
JULY 1, 1917

## COLORED CITIZENS PROTEST NEGRO INTERNE'S DISMISSAL

A delegation of colored citizens of Indianapolis appeared before the city board of health at a special meeting of the board yesterday and entered a protest against the recent dismissal by the board of Dr. William Gibbs, colored, who had been appointed an interne at the City Hospital. The protest was presented by Robert Brokenburr, the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, Dr. Sumner A. Furniss and Dr. A. J. King.

The men declared that the action closed the door of opportunity to colored citizens. Members of the board pointed out that they dismissed Dr. Gibbs following a strike of the internes who objected to the appointment of Dr. Gibbs and that inability on account of the war to get men to fill the places of the internes made it necessary for them to take the action. The members of the board asserted they would make a thorough investigation of the matter.

The board announced that it will buy five lots on Greer street, between McCarty and Stevens street, for playground purposes. The purchase price of the lots is \$14,250.

### POST

Washington, D. C.

## HOSPITAL FOR THE COLORED.

Duke Brothers Give \$40,000 as Memorial to Slaves of South.

Durham, N. C., March 28.—As a monument to the negro of slavery days James B. and Benjamin N. Duke, millionaire tobacco manufacturers of New York city, pledging \$40,000 toward the erection of the most expensive hospital for colored people in the Southern States.

The building will cost \$50,000. George W. Watts and John Sprunhill, Durham capitalists, will donate together \$6,000. The structure will be two-story and fireproof, and accommodation for 60 or 75 beds. The site was purchased today for \$8,500, and lies just outside the corporate limits of the city. The Dukes have heretofore made gifts aggregating \$25,000 for the enlargement of the present hospital during the past sixteen years.

Houston, Tex.  
APR 1 - 10

Two negroes, patients at the Houston colored sanitarium, 3102 Providence street, were removed to safety when fire was discovered in the building, a two-story frame structure, about 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Fanned by a high wind, the fire spread rapidly to all portions of the house, which was entirely destroyed, and an adjoining cottage was scorched on one side. Flying sparks also caused several slight roof fires in the neighborhood, which were quickly extinguished by the firemen. The Feagan. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

# Hospitals - 1917

## Nurse Training Schools

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

upon the members of the association  
the task before them.

### Frederick Hopkins Speaks.

Frederick D. Hopkins, field secretary of the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, told of the relation of the State association and the community associations, each with a particular function. He said a State association would be formed next Tuesday night at the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Hopkins thought that Richland county would have one of the largest associations in the South if 1,000 members were secured and he hoped to hold Columbia up as an example for the rest of South Carolina, as "leading the way."

The Richland County Anti-Tuberculosis association wants 1,000 new members and is going to get 1,000 new members. So far the response has been generous, over 300 names being placed on the association's roll. Seven hundred more are needed and the campaign will be waged until the full number is secured. The dues are \$1 or more a year. So far one subscription of \$25 has been received; five for \$12; one for \$10; 15 for \$5 and the others for less than \$5, mostly \$1. The Richland county camp for whites has been run as a part of the Associated Charities' work through a committee which labored untiringly, putting the camp on a substantial basis. It was recently turned over to the Richland County Anti-Tuberculosis association, with John P. Thomas, Jr., as president. A charter has been issued to the new association.

A Richland county tuberculosis camp for negroes will be established right away, through the generosity of a member of the committee of the camp for whites, who has given \$1,500 in cash to start the work. This will be the first place in South Carolina where negro tuberculosis patients will be received, except in the State prison and the State Hospital for the Insane. Announcement of the gift was made last night, at a meeting of the Richland County Anti-Tuberculosis association. A few minutes later the Rev. J. J. Durham, a negro, told of an association recently formed by the negroes, with a view to helping themselves along this line. He was grateful on behalf of his people for the gift and gave assurances of cooperation by the negro association.

### Negroes Will Cooperate.

News that the negro camp was so near at hand came as the surprise of last night's meeting, which had been called to promote the campaign for 1,000 members of the reorganized association. J. E. Murphy told of the gift, withholding by request the name of the donor, and at the same time telling of the possibilities of a large corporation paying for some beds at the white and negro camps so that in case any of its employes became ill with the dread disease they would have a place to go to regain their health. This announcement likewise proved pleasing.

The Rev. J. O. Van Meter reviewed local conditions, speaking under the general head: "Our Problems." Mr. Van Meter said there were 1,000 tuberculosis patients in Richland county who should be in camps. He related some personal experiences of cases needing attention and told especially of the crying need of a camp for negroes. "You are up against a foe that has won every battle until now," said Mr. Van Meter, in impressing

*June to Sept. 1917.  
Journal of the National Medical Association*

Elsewhere in this issue of the Journal will be found a statement of the organization of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. From the signatures of those comprising the committee on organization, it will be readily seen, that the organization has behind it men from widely different sections of the country, and men who may be depended upon as being in earnest to make this organization what it is intended to be.

In addition to those whose signatures appear, it might be mentioned that the list of charter members include such persons as Dr. C. V. Roman, editor of this publication; Dr. J. H. Hale, Professor of Surgery in Meharry Medical College; Dr. Willis E. Steers, proprietor of the Cottage Home Infirmary, Decatur, Ala.; Dr. L. B. Palmer, of Atlanta, Ga.; Drs. L. T. Wright and C. W. Powell, also of Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. C. E. Thomas, Anniston, Ala.; Dr. G. N. Woodward, Fort Valley, Ga.; Dr. M. E. Norris, Virginia; and Dr. R. O. Roett, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The society was organized under very favorable auspices. Three days were devoted entirely to medicine and surgery. The first day was given up to examinations and medical treatment of patients. Special stress was placed upon physical examinations and diagnosis including microscopic tests, and cystoscopic and blood examinations—and other usual and unusual methods used to reach a diagnosis in intricate conditions.

The second and third days were given up exclusively to surgical operations—twenty-four cases being operated upon for a wide variety of conditions.

As will be seen in the Articles of Organization, the object of this society is not for a large membership, but to furnish a means for those who are interested to get together at least once a year to spend a session in real scientific medicine and surgery. We believe there is a future for the organization.

The clinics which have been held for six years at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital have always furnished important material, and have proved of great value, interest and help. Several of the surgeons attending these sessions were provided with

papers some of which were of deep scientific interest. These were read and discussed to the benefit of all present. Much may be expected from this infant organization.

## Negro Man Dies At Hospital Door

### NO RELIEF SENT WHEN ASSISTANCE IS SOUGHT

*The Savannah  
Savannah Hospital Refuses to Remove Sufferer from Streets*

*Tribune Sec. 2 9/9/17.*  
After repeated efforts to gain admittance for him to the Savannah Hospital or medical aid had failed, a Negro man died yesterday morning after examining him. returned to the street in front of the very door of hospital, and after a time returned with another nurse. When they ar-

ived the man was dead. His name was said to be Gus Holmes.

Mrs. Gordon felt outraged at the treatment the man had received and at the indifference with which her appeal for help was heard. She said she regretted she had not had the man removed into her own house to die, beyond the Swedenborgian church that adjoins the rear of the Gordon residence. Mrs. Gordon ran out into the only human and kindly thing to do street and found the man lying face down on his back so as to enable him to breathe more easily and ward on his face, too ill to move or speak, although he was breathing and his pulse could be felt. She had him turned over on his back so as to end that it should have kept its doors open and that it is maintained and of those

If she had imagined for a moment that such an emergency would not receive immediate attention or that the man would not be at once taken into the hospital, Mrs. Gordon said that she in the ambulance.

If she had had him moved into her own house. After what seemed to her an interminable delay, Negro orderlies came across the street, looked at the man, and then went back again to the hospital. She urged them to bring a nurse over from the hospital and a doctor, but was told that there were no doctors there. The orderlies made not attempt to remove the man to the hospital.

Efforts to communicate with the superintendence of the hospital were unsuccessful, but a representative of the institution, who was reached by telephone, indicated her belief that the known. She also called her own physician, indicated her belief that the matter had been exaggerated.—Savannah Morning News.

time the man was lying on the pavement in the bitter cold, with no attention except such as the servants of the house tried to give him. Mrs. Gordon decided to go across to the hospital herself and see if she could not prevail upon a nurse to come and see the man. Her request was refused at first, but, after persuasion, she succeeded in getting one of the nurses to cross the street with her, look at the man and feel his pulse. He was still breathing. Still no attempt was made to move him to the hospital. The nurse, with another nurse. When they arrived the man was dead. His name was said to be Gus Holmes.

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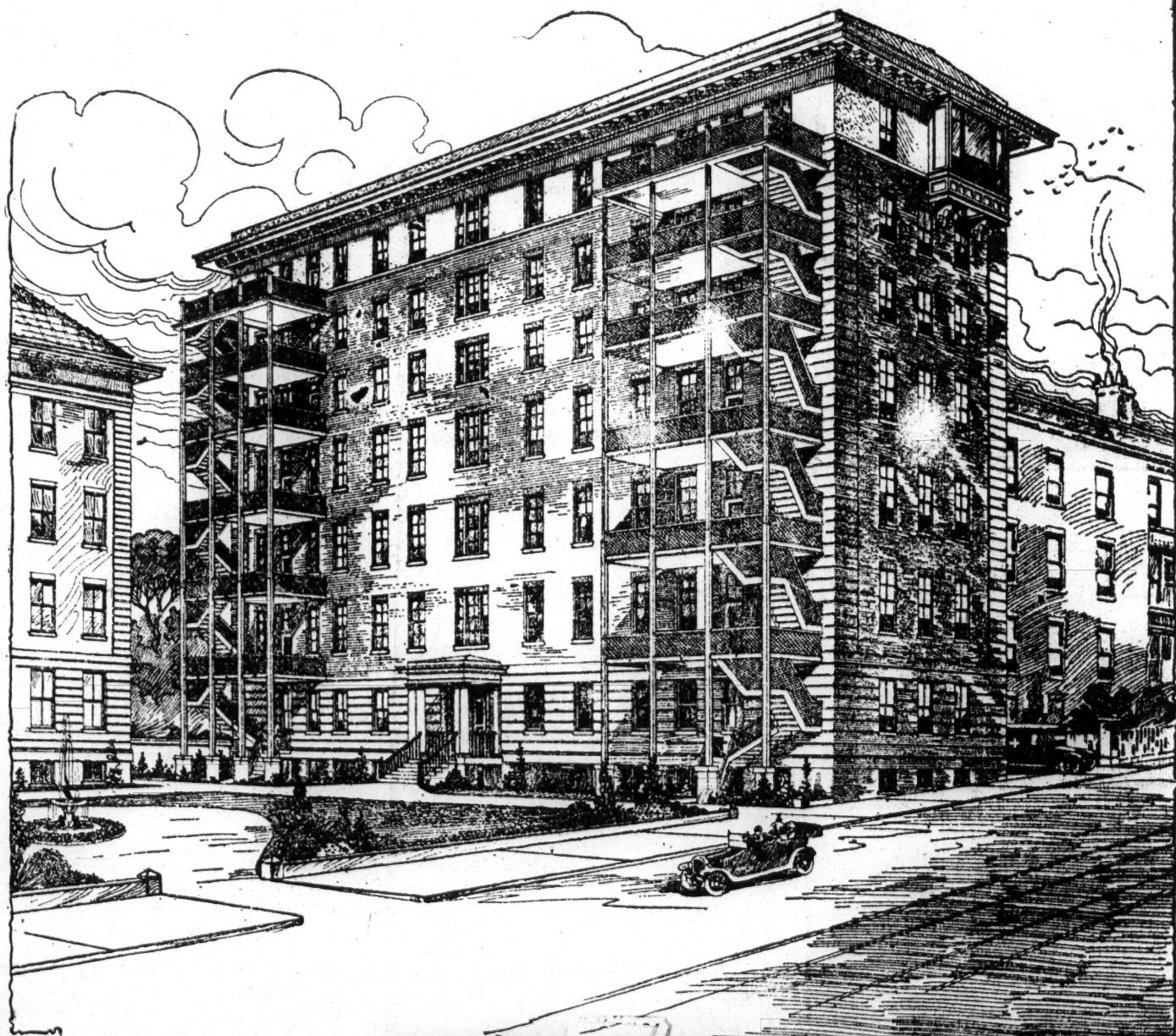
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NEGRO PAVILION,  
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL,  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

NOLAND & DASKERVILLE, ARCHTS.  
RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, VA.

FEB 18 1911



RECOMMEND REMOVAL  
OF MOSEL AS HEAD

This is how the new \$175,000 negro pavilion of the Memorial hospital will look when it is completed. Work has been begun and delivery of the completed building is assured by next fall. The structure will be seven stories high, of steel and brick construction, with reinforced concrete throughout. It will be absolutely fireproof. This much-needed pavilion is being built out of the fund which was raised for the Memorial hospital last fall by public subscription. The other units in the new plan for Memorial hospital will be built as rapidly as the plans can be drawn and approved.

Legislators Want Philadelphian Ousted as Superintendent of Douglass Hospital.

DEMAND A REORGANIZATION

Board of Directors of Hospital Hold by the chairman made the request. The communication states that the chairmen

Meeting and Deny that Any Funds of the Institution Have Been Misappropriated---Charges Pushed by State Board of Charities.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

HARRISBURG, Pa.—General reorganization of the board of directors of the Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital, Philadelphia, and the removal of Dr. N. F. Mossel as superintendent has been requested by the chairman of the legislative appropriation committee. The action resulted from disclosures made at a recent hearing on charges made by the State Board of Public Charities.

A letter sent to the board of trustees by the chairman made the request. The communication states that the chairmen

have no objection to Dr. Mossel remaining on the staff of physicians and surgeons. The chairmen "insist upon a thorough reorganization of the board in such a manner as will give them financial control and that this control no longer be invested in one man."

The letter asks that as soon as the "suggestions" are carried out the board of trustees report to the legislative chairmen so "that the Legislature may be in a position to act upon the bill now before it, providing for an appropriation."

A special meeting of the board of directors of the hospital was held last Friday and denial was made that any funds of the institution had been misappropriated.

The board explained that so much of the management rested upon Dr. Mossel because "every man on the board is a digger in his own way for his own bread;" because Dr. Mossel had been most active for the good of the institution, and because of "his efficiency in medical science and his industrious habits give him a very pronounced place in management.

Dr. Mossel is insistent that nothing ever has been proved to warrant ousting him as the superintendent of the Douglass Hospital.

## NEGRO HOSPITAL NEEDS \$15,000 TO MEET DEFICIT

Free Dispensary Closed;  
Migration from South  
Adds Burden.

Provident hospital, noted for its charitable and educational work among Negroes, is in financial straits and has issued an appeal to public spirited citizens for \$15,000.

Located at Thirty-sixth and Dearborn streets, in the heart of the Negro colony in the Second ward, the hospital, with its free dispensary, has in the last quarter century administered to more than 100,000 afflicted persons.

Now the lock is on the door of the free dispensary. The nurse, who daily left the hospital, kit in hand, to call on sick mothers and ailing children, is idle because of lack of funds. Curtailment of the work has resulted in the loss of many baby lives, hospital authorities say.

Founded 26 Years Ago. Provident hospital is known as a great philanthropic and cultural force. It was founded twenty-six years ago by prominent Chicagoans, among them Philip D. Armour, George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, Nathan M. Freer, Victor F. Lawson, H. H. Kohlsaat, George H. Webster, and Cyrus McCormick.

"The war has added to our burdens," said the Rev. Duncan C. Milner, president of the hospital. "In one day recently we were asked to care for seventeen soldiers from the Eighth regiment. Migration has added thousands to our Negro population.

### Activities Doubled.

"Our activities have more than doubled in the last six months and the demand upon the free dispensary became so heavy the funds for its support gave out. We could not abandon the larger work of the hospital, and as something had to be curtailed, the free work of the dispensary was the first to suffer."

Provident hospital is the only one which trains colored nurses in the western or middle western states. If donations exceed the \$15,000 asked for, the surplus will be used to found a post-graduate school for colored physicians.

### MRS. THOMS APPOINTED ACTING SUPERINTENDENT

Mrs. Anna B. Thoms who has been assistant superintendent in charge of the Training School for Nurses connected with the Lincoln Home and Hospital, was on March 1 appointed acting superintendent. Mrs. Thoms has been connected with the institution for some fourteen years. There are now about eighty colored young women being trained as nurses and there are nine trained nurses on the staff. Miss Ross, formerly with the Pool Press, has been appointed as office clerk. The position of assistant superintendent is now vacant.

### DOUGLASS HOSPITAL GETS \$24,000 IF DR. MOSEL GOES

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)  
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated \$10,000 for the maintenance of the Douglass Memorial Hospital, an increase of \$4,000, provided Dr. N. F. Mossel resigns as superintendent before the appropriation is available. Should Dr. Mossel refuse to tender his resignation the money will not be forthcoming.

Mercy Hospital has been given \$14,000 an increase of \$4,000 and the Downingtown School gets \$20,000, an increase of \$5,000.

### PINE BLUFF TO HAVE UP-TO-DATE HOSPITAL

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)  
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Lucey Memorial Hospital, located at Fifteenth and State streets, will open treatment of patients in about four weeks, according to an announcement made by Dr. J. H. Edwards. The building is being remodeled both inside and outside, and when complete will be a thoroughly up-to-date hospital.

Hospitals - 1917

Nurse Training Schools

## The New Wheatley Provident Hospital



The beautiful property located at 1826 Forest Avenue, upon an option has been taken for the future home of the Wheatley-Provident Hospital. Every Negro in Kansas City should do his part in securing for the race this splendid property which is an absolute necessity in this community.

### DEVELOPMENT OF

### NORFOLK HOSPITAL

Institution By Service Has Dem-

onstrated Its Worth to

Community.

7/28/17

PASSED EXPERIMENT AGE

Now It Needs Only the Moral And

Financial Support Of The

People It Serves

The Tidewater Hospital has won the esteem and patronage of the people in this community in a remarkable degree. The work of the institution has been above the average and the results have been good. Operations of various kinds are performed at the hospital every week with splen-

did success. And the hospital is gaining new friends right along.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, Dr. D. W. Byrd, one of Norfolk's most prominent physicians and President of the National Medical Association was elected chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Byrd is well and favorably known throughout the community and is very much interested in the success of the hospital. He has made several personal donations to the hos-

pital, and now being at the head of the financial department of the hospital it will assure a greater public interest in the financial welfare of the institution. The other members of the committee are Rev. J. A. Handy, who is well known in the business life of Norfolk and Mr. C. H. Oliver, whose business relations and business integrity need no comment.

The Hospital Association is real fortunate in having on its Board of Trustees such men as Drs. Byrd, Matthews, Trigg, Webb, Moone, Drake,

Dr. Handy, Mr. C. H. Oliver, and Mr. P. B. Young. All are men who stand high in the professional and business life of the community.

Plans are being made for the paying off of the bonded indebtedness of the hospital in order to secure more very much needed room and in the near future these plans will be matured and the public will be asked to contribute to the fund for this purpose.

A detailed statement of the work of the hospital is in course of preparation and as soon as it is completed a copy will be placed in the hands of every one, so that everybody may know just what has been accomplished in the past two and a half years by one of the most successful colored hospitals in the South.

## ROANOKE CITIZENS TAKE OVER HOSPITAL

Ownership of Burrell Memorial Conveyed to Board of Fifteen Trustees.

(By W. A. Reid.)

Roanoke, Va.—The Burrell Memorial Hospital has been recently transferred to the hospital association which is composed of fifteen trustees. Up to the present time, the hospital has been owned by five doctors, among the most progressive physicians of the city, Drs. Claytor, Roberts, Downing, Williman and Cooper. These men have carried the burden of the hospital for the last two years at a great sacrifice, and at the same time, maintaining a very high standard of efficiency and service. It has been their aim for sometime to transfer the property into the hands of trustees, but this was impossible without a certain amount of funds. Through their efforts in the recent campaign, led by the Rev. M. E. Davis, a sufficient amount was raised to make the transfer. The property is now in the hands of the Hospital Association, which is composed of fifteen of the leading citizens of the city of Roanoke, and while the doctors have been relieved of a very great burden, they will continue their interest in the institution, and render whatever service necessary to make it a success, as through this institution they have been able to do much practical and effective work. The hospital has made an enviable reputation within the last two years, and only those who have had treatment therein can realize the great good it has done and will do in the future. Now that it belongs to the people of the city of Roanoke, they should make it the best hospital for colored patients in the South by giving it their hearty support.

*The Tuskegee Student*  
Reception at Dr. Kenniebrew's  
Sanatorium in Jacksonville  
*2/17/17 Illinois*

About three hundred people were shown through Dr. A. H. Kenniebrew's private sanatorium, yesterday, at Dr. Kenniebrew's reception in his new Home Sanatorium. Each one who came brought a flower for the patients and the house was beautifully decorated by the early afternoon.

Dr. Dawson, Dr. Kenniebrew's assistant, took the visitors over the hospital, and showed them the wards, the private rooms, the diet kitchen, the operating rooms, the examination and dressing room, the studies, the medicine dispensary and all of the equipment in the hospital, which is up to all modern methods in treatment of disease.

The Home Sanatorium is the only surgical hospital in the world that is run by a colored physician. The State Board of Health made an inspection and put the hospital on the accredited list. Out of 817 operations the health records show that there were only 7 deaths, the lowest record of any surgical hospital in the State. Dr. Kenniebrew is leaving nothing undone that will tend to make operations safe.

All cases at the hospital are surgical, no medical cases are taken. He has performed operations from the brain to the great toe. A new operation which originated in France for epilepsy or falling fits, was successfully performed in this hospital two weeks ago, and so far the patient has had no signs of epilepsy, and before that he had one or two a day. Out of 136 cases of appendicitis he had had only one death.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Courier*.

Dr. Kenniebrew, who is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, was for a number of years in charge of the Hospital of Tuskegee Institute. His many friends here are very proud of his success in Jacksonville, Illinois.

**NEW HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PEOPLE IS OPENED.**

*Savannah Tribune*  
Building Is Designed Along Modern Lines for Negro Citizens.

Special to The Freeman.

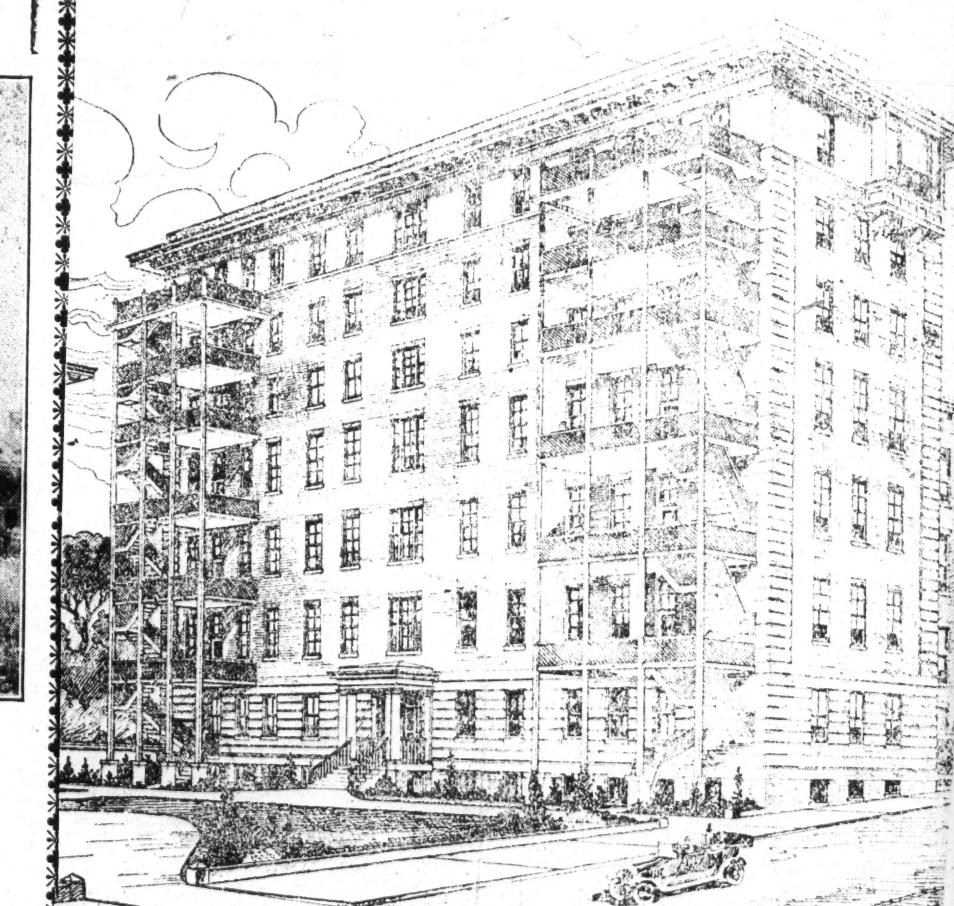
NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The Whitaker Memorial Hospital was formally opened here this week with appropriate exercises.

The Colored citizens now have a hospital where members of the race when sick may be admitted as patients and given the best of medical attention. The building is designed along modern lines and fitted with the latest improvements.

*Bureau in the World*  
**DISPATCH**  
*Richmond, Va.*

*FEB 18 1917*

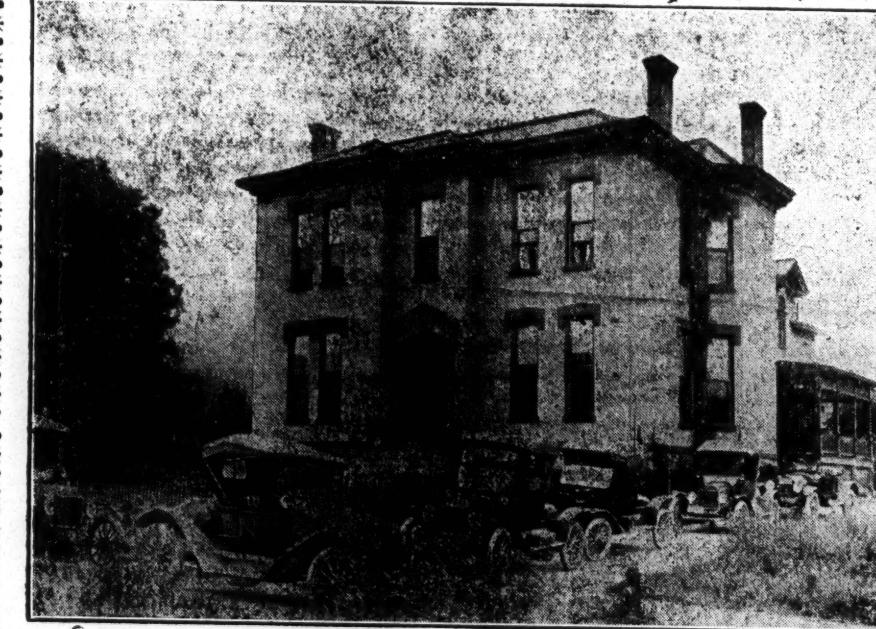
**Negro Pavilion of Memorial Hospital**



This is how the new \$175,000 negro pavilion of the Memorial Hospital will look when it is completed. Work has been begun, and delivery of the completed building is assured by next fall. The structure will be seven stories high, of steel and brick construction, with re-enforced concrete throughout. It will be absolutely fire-proof. This much-needed pavilion is being built out of the fund which was raised for the Memorial Hospital last fall by public subscription. The other units in the new plan for Memorial Hospital will be built as rapidly as the plans can be drawn and approved.

**J. H. HALE, M. D.,  
Surgeon-in-Chief**

**MRS. J. H. HALE, Superintendent**  
*The Nashville Globe*  
*Dec. 23, 1911.*



**Millie E. Hale Hospital**

**523 SEVENTH AVENUE, SOUTH**

**NASHVILLE,  
TENN**

Mr. G. T. Buford, the Editor of the Voice, spent all Tuesday afternoon inspecting the North Side Infirmary. Mr. Buford says that he never spent a more profitable afternoon. The place is a place of beauty and a model of cleanliness and there is no reason why a person could remain sick there without any treatment. Cleanliness there seems to be the watch word.

**NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE**  
**NOVEMBER 10, 1917**  
**COLORED PEOPLE ANSWER CALL.**

**Subscribe \$2.00 for Hospital and Nurses' Training School.**

Twenty-two hundred dollars were raised towards the \$10,000 hospital and training school fund for colored nurses at the mass meeting Thursday night in Longshoremen's Hall, Jackson avenue and Franklin street.

Albert Workman, president of the Longshoremen's Association, presided, and speeches worked the assembly to the pitch of enthusiasm.

Hospitals - 1917

Nurse Training Schools

A house and lot have been purchased <sup>for</sup> a Negro hospital in Fayetteville, Tenn., for which \$1100 has been raised. Part of this sum appropriated by the County Court and Corporation of Fayetteville, and the balance contributed by both white and colored citizens.

The Crisis June, 1917. P 89.

McLeod Hospital

Daytona, Fla.

of the Daytona Industrial  
School